

PART I—Section 2.

GENERAL.

No. J. 1446—*Pris.* 18-16-2, dated 28th October 1916.

Under the provisions of Section 25, sub-section (1), of the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to be *Ex-officio* Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore:

1. The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore.
2. The Secretary to Government, General Department.
3. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.
4. The Subordinate Judge of Bangalore.
5. The Superintendent of Central Jail, Bangalore.
6. The City Magistrate, Bangalore.
7. The Personal Assistant to the Senior Surgeon with the Government.
8. The Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
9. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

No. G. 5415—*G. M.* 102-16-98, dated 31st October 1916.

In continuation of Government Notification No. G. 2812—*G. M.* 102-16-70, dated 28th August 1916, the following Press Communiqué, dated the 30th September 1916, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing the German revised list of contraband, is hereby republished for general information:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 30th September 1916.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

In continuation of the Press Communiqué of the 3rd August 1916, the following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 18th August 1916, is published for general information:—

GERMAN REVISED LIST OF CONTRABAND.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August 17, 1916.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from the United States Chargé d'Affaires the following translation of an ordinance issued by the German Government:—

REICHSGESETZBLATT, 1916.

No. 166.

Ordinance relative to alteration of the Prize Ordinance of September 30th, 1909.

In further relation of the regulations adopted by England and her Allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law of February 26, 1909, I approve for the present war of the following alterations of the Prize Ordinance of September 30, 1909, and of its supplements, dated October 18, November 23 and December 14, 1914, of April 18, 1915, and June 3, 1916.

Articles 21, 23, 27, 30 and 33, and the additions to articles 23 shall be replaced by the following provisions:

21. The following articles and materials, designated absolute contraband, shall be considered contraband of war:

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, their component parts as well as bye-products, which can be used for their manufacture.

(2) Projectiles, cartouches and cartridges of all kinds, their component parts, as well as bye-products, which can be used for their manufacture.

(3) Powder and explosives of all kinds, smoke-producing and illuminating rockets, incendiary matter, implements for fighting with gas and material, which can be used for their manufacture, including nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds, ammoniac, ammonia liquor, ammonium chloride, ammonium salts; sulphur, di-oxygenated sulphur; sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid (oleum), carbide of sulphur; acetic acid, acetates, for example, acetate of calcium, acetic ether, formic ether, sulphuric ether; acetone, ethyl and methyl alcohol, for instance, sulphurous spirits; carbamine, resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil

and spirits), carbide of calcium cyanamide, sodium cyanide, phosphor and its compounds, sodium chlorate and sodium perchlorate, barium perchlorate, calcium perchlorate; chlorine hydriol chlorine; bromide, phosgen (carbonyl-chloride), stannic chloride, mercury, pitch, tar, including wood-tar, wood-tar oil, benzole, toluol xylol, solvent-naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid) cresol naphthalin and their combinations and derivatives; glycerine, dioxyde of manganese, arsenic and its compounds.

(4) Cannon barrels, gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, field kitchens and bakeries, supply wagons, field forges, searchlights, search accessories and their component parts.

(5) Range-finders and their component parts.

(6) Binoculars, telescopes, chronometers, nautical and artillery instruments of all kinds.

(7) Clothing and equipments of a distinctly military character.

(8) Saddle, draught and pack animals, for the present or future, suitable for use in war.

(9) All kinds of harness of a distinctly military character.

(10) Articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

(11) Armour plates.

(12) Steel and iron wire; barbed wire, as well as implements for fixing and cutting the same.

(13) Sheets, tinned or galvanised.

(14) Warships and other vessels of war, as well as such component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war; ship plates and construction steel.

(15) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

(16) Aeroplanes, airships and aircraft of all kind and their component parts, together with accessories, articles and material, for use in connection with aerial navigation; gold-beaters' skin.

(17) Photographic articles.

(18) Tools, implements and devices designed exclusively for the manufacture and repair of arms and war material.

(19) Lathes, machinery and implements (tools) used in the manufacture of munitions of war.

(20) Electrical supplies for use in war.

(21) Mining lumber, including undressed and slightly dressed lumber for mining purposes, rattan, bamboo, cork, including cork flour.

(22) Coal and coke.

(23) Flax, hemp, jute, vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.

(24) Wool, raw, combings or cardings, wool waste, flocks of wool and wool combings, carded and combed woollen yarn; animal hair of all kinds, as well as flocks, combings and yarns made of animals' hair.

(25) Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton goods and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

(26) Barrels of all kinds and their component parts.

(27) Gold, silver, coined and in bars, paper money and all negotiable bonds and transferable securities.

(28) Rubber tyres for automobiles, as well as all articles and material used especially in manufacturing or repair of rubber tyres.

(29) Caoutchouc (including raw caoutchouc), caoutchouc refuse, reextracted caoutchouc, caoutchouc solution, caoutchouc dough (paste), or any other preparation containing caoutchouc, balata and gutta-percha, as well as the following kinds of caoutchouc—viz., Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, and all other goods containing caoutchouc; besides articles which are made in whole or in parts of caoutchouc.

(30) Mineral oils (including rock-oil, petroleum, benzine, naphtha, gasoline).

(31) Lubricants.

(32) Tanning material of all kinds, including quebracho wood and the extracts used, in tanning.

(33) Hides of cattle, buffalos and horses, hides of calves, pigs, goats and wild animals, deer, furthermore leather, dressed or undressed, if suitable for use in saddlery, harness, military boots and military clothing, beltings, hydraulic leather and pump leather.

(34) The following ores—Wolfram (wolframite and scheelite), molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, zinc ore, lead ore, hematite iron ore, pyrites and their waste copper ores.

(35) Aluminium, aluminium salts, calcined aluminium, bauxite.

(36) Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

(37) Felspar.

(38) The following metals—wolfram, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite pig iron, manganese or its alloys, copper or the alloys thereof, pewter, lead.

(39) Ferro-alloys (ferro-combinations), including wolfram manganese, vanadium and chrome iron.

(23) The following articles and materials suitable for warlike as well as for peaceful purposes, coming under the designation of conditional contraband, shall be considered as contraband of war.

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and all kinds of feeding stuffs for animals; oil seeds, nuts and kernels; animal, fish and vegetable oils and fats, excluding such suitable as lubricants, and not including volatile oils.

(3) The following articles, if suitable, for use in war, clothing, fabrics for clothing boots and shoes, skin and furs, which can be used for clothing, boots and shoes.

(4) Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts, as well as accessories and implements (especially all motor vehicles) suitable for use in war.

(5) Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

(6) Fuel, exclusive of coals, coke and mineral oils.

(7) Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.

(8) Harness and saddlery.

(9) Ships, boats and floating craft of all kinds, floating docks and appliances for dry docks, as well as their component parts.

(10) Cement.

(11) All kinds of lumber, rough or treated (especially kewn, sawed, planed, grooved) excepting mining lumber, etc. (see article 21, under (21)).

27. The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war:—

(1) Raw silk.

(2) Resin, lacquer, hops.

(3) Horns, bones and ivory.

(4) Natural and artificial fertilizers.

(5) Earth, lime, chalk, stones including marble, bricks, slates and roofing tiles.

(6) Porcelain and glass.

(7) Paper and the materials prepared for its manufacture.

(8) Soap, paint, including the materials exclusively used for their manufacture, and varnish.

(9) Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda sulphate of soda in cakes, copper, sulphate.

(10) Machinery specially adapted for agriculture, for textile industry, and for printing.

(11) Precious stones, fine stones, pearls, mother of pearl and corals.

(12) Steeple and wall clocks, standing clocks and watches, excepting chronometers.

(13) Fashion and fancy goods.

(14) Feathers of all kinds.

(15) Articles of domestic furniture and decorative articles for domestic purposes, office furniture and utensils.

30. The hostile destination referred to in Article 29 is to be presumed immediately—

(a) if the goods are destined to be unloaded in a hostile port or to be delivered to the hostile army forces;

(b) if the ship is to call only at hostile ports or if it is to call at a port hostile or join the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port to which the goods are consigned.

Without considering the port of destination of the ship the hostile destination referred to in Article 29 is to be presumed in the absence of conditions to the contrary if the shipment is consigned—

(a) directly or indirectly to an enemy authority or the agent of such; or

(b) to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers, or directly or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or who during the present war has supplied contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof directly or indirectly.

33. In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the hostile destination referred to in No. 32 is to be presumed when—

(a) the goods are consigned to an enemy authority or the agent of such or to a dealer known to have supplied articles of the kind in question or products thereof to the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy State;

(b) the goods are consigned to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or who during the present war has supplied contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof directly or indirectly;

(c) the goods are consigned directly or indirectly to a forfeited place belonging to the enemy or to a place serving as a base of operations or supplies to the armed forces of the enemy.

Merchant vessels as such are not to be considered as destined for the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy merely for the reason that they are on a voyage to one of the places referred to under letter (c).

The ordinance takes effect the day of its promulgation.

Chief Headquarters, July 22, 1916.

L. S.

(Signed) WILHELM.

(Countersigned) VON CAELLE.

No. G. 5417—G. M. 102-16-97, dated 31st October 1916.

The following Notification No. 9251-13-11, dated 30th September 1916 of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, regarding the prohibition against the export of goods from the United Kingdom to Sweden, is hereby republished for general information.

No. 9251-W.-II.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

Prohibiting, under Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," the Exportation from the United Kingdom of Certain Articles to Sweden.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military, or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas by virtue of a Proclamation, dated the 10th May, 1916, made in pursuance of the said Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, certain goods are now prohibited to be exported to the Kingdom of Sweden :

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation to Sweden of all articles whatsoever other than those hereinafter excepted :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the following articles be prohibited to all ports and destinations in Sweden, viz.—

All articles which are not by virtue of any Proclamation for the time being in force made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by any Act or under the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by any Act, prohibited to be exported to Sweden, except :—

1. Printed matter of all descriptions.
2. Empty receptacles returned to Sweden.
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects.
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 2879—San. 3-16-22, dated 31st October 1916.

The following Notification of the Madras Government is republished for general information:—

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Maligai (Hoganakal Cauvery) in the Dharmapuri Taluk of the Salem District, if persons from the infected parts of the Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot Districts, and the other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tula Ekadasi festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 29th October to 12th November 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 2681—San. 58-16-2, dated 1st November 1916.

Under clause 1 of Section 2 of Regulation I of 1906, it is hereby declared that vaccination shall be compulsory, for a period of one year, from 1st December 1916, within the limits of Koratagere Municipality.

By Order,

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REVENUE.

No. R. 3807—Ft. 161-15-5, dated 26th October 1916.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900), that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, a State Forest, under the provisions of the said Regulation:—

Schedule.

District	Taluk, Hobli and Village	Approximate area	Name of block	Situation
Chitaldrug.	Chitaldrug and Jagalur Taluks. <i>Bharmasagar hobli.</i> 1. Guheswaranahalli. 2. Bastihalli. <i>Turuvanur hobli.</i> 3. Chikkanahalli. 4. Chippinakere. <i>Jagalur hobli.</i> 5. Kattigehalli. 6. Bidarkere. 7. Nibagur.	3 sq. miles, 229 acres and 20 guntas.	Guheswaranagudda.	<i>Situation.</i> —The block is situated to the south of the Jagalur Block and east of the Chitaldrug-Jagalur high road. BOUNDARIES. <i>North.</i> —Starting from the south-east corner of Survey No. 100 of Kattigehalli village, the line runs south-east along the south side of Survey Nos. 91 and 96 to the south-east corner of the latter survey number. <i>East.</i> —Thence south along the west side of Survey No. 95 of Kattigehalli village and Survey Nos. 11 and 10 of Guheswaranahalli to the south-west

corner of the last named survey number then east along the south side of Survey No. 10 to the north-west corner of Survey No. 8; then south along the west side of Survey No. 8 to its south-west corner; then east along its south side to its south-east corner; then south along the west side of Survey Nos. 3 and 4 to the north-east corner of Survey No. 223 of Chickannanahalli; then west along the north side of Survey No. 223 to its north-west corner; then south-east along its west side to its south-west corner; then north-east along its south side to its south-east corner; then south-east along the west side of Survey No. 225 to its